1: Haskins, Edward Cooper. An agricultural geography of the Recôncavo of Bahia. Dissertation (Geography)--University of Minnesota, 1956. University Microfilms, Publication, 17,891. Ann Arbor, University Microfilms 1956 (1967).

17, 428 p.; 19 tables; 136 maps; appendixes; bibliography.

HRAF copy.

[This study gives a detailed description of land use, agricultural production, and trade of agricultural produce within the area and to overseas countries. Sugar cane is the main commercial crop with tobacco coming next in importance. Manioç, various kinds of vegetables, and corn, as well as various kinds of fruit are planted primarily for consumption within the region.

While tobacco is planted and processed for trade to industrial plants by small agriculturists, sugar is planted and processed on a large scale by a few commercial enterprises. However, the present organization of sugar production is outmoded and no longer fit for a world market situation. It is held on a profitable level only by competitive various protective measures by the government. The print quality of the original monograph is generally poor. HRAF was unable to obtain a better copy.]

Field date: 1952-1954
Analysts: Sigrid Khera, marker
John Beierle, checker

Evaluation: Geographer-4,5
Processed in 1971-1973

2: Hutchinson, Harry William. Village and Plantation Life in Northeastern Brazil. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1957.

Pp. ix, 199; 2 maps; 2 figs.; 6 plates; bibliography; index.

HRAF copy. DLC card No.: 57-8753.

/This source is a socio-cultural analysis of the community of Vila Recôncavo in the sugar-producing region of the state of Bahia in northeastern Brazil, presented in the perspective of the long historical tradition of sugar-cane growing in the region. The author indicates how the abolition of slavery, the socio-political changes in colonial government in the 19th century and the eventual introduction of steam power enabling the development of large, centralized sugar mills, all led to important changes in the pattern of life in the area which had been previously based on sugar monoculture. These emergent socio-cultural patterns are the basic theme of this source and are discussed in terms of such current trends as the increased importance of the corporate owned sugar-processing factory (the Usina), the dissemination of national patterns, the beginning of the petroleum industry and the competition of sugar-cane growing with cacao planting. Town and plantation life are analyzed separately but the interrelationships between the two are also discussed in the chapters on class and race, the family and religion./

Field date: 1950-1951
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-4, 5
Processed in 1969-1970

3: Hutchinson, Harry William. Race Relations in a Rural Community of the Bahian Recôncavo. In Charles Wagley, editor, Race and Class in Rural Brazil, pp. 16-46. Second edition. New York: International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 1963.

4 plates

HRAF copy.

/This source, dealing with race and culture relations in the community of Vila Recôncavo, contains much of the condensed basic data which were later to be greatly expanded and developed further in the author's book Village and Plantation Life in Northeastern Brazil, appearing as 2: Hutchinson, in this file. The field work upon which this study is based later served as the basis for the author's dissertation at Columbia University. The data contained in this work relate to the culture history of the Bahian Recôncavo, the development of the sugar plantation system, the importance of slaves as a source of labor on these plantations, and with the abolition of slavery in the late 19th century, the absorption and assimilation of this slave population into Bahian society. The author attempts to show that African cultural influences and the particular set of patterns involving the large patriarchal family and the master-slave relations which took form on the plantations were significant factors in producing the present day class and race relationships in this region./

Field date: 1950-1951
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-4, 5
Processed in 1969-1970

4: Pierson

cult groups, and the Bahian racial situation as it stands today. Although the racial situation in Brazil and the United States is compared and contrasted throughout the book, the situation in Brazil is more complex, as noted for example in the use of such terms as "preto" and "branco" which cannot be equated to "negro" and "white" as they are used in the United States since they are considered to be categories of social position as well as related to physical appearance (rather than race), and which terms vary not only with individuals but also with the same individual at different times. Social status in Brazil, therefore, is determined by an individual's competence rather than ethnic origin, and a Brazilian's loyalty is not to his race but to his country. This situation contrasts strongly to that in the United States where color and race are the determining factors of one's loyalties, and where persons of one race are expected to feel a mutual bond to one another. Where prejudice exists in Brazil it is class oriented, rather than based on race or color./

Field date: 1935-1937
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Sociologist-4, 5
Processed in 1969-1970

5: Azevedo, Thales de. Les élites de couleur dans une ville brésilienne [The colored elite in a Brazilian city]. Photographs by Pierre Verger. Paris, UNESCO, 1953.

Pp. 108; 12 plates.

Yale: CF2651 S13 A94. [HRAF MS pp. i, 144].

Translated from the French for the Human Relations Area Files by Frieda Schütze.

/This source is an account on the racial situation in Bahian society. According to it, upward social mobility is somewhat impeded but by no means precluded by negroid racial origin. Evaluation of the individual is based rather on personal merit and position within a particular social class than on race. The lack of racial separatism is particularly true for the educational system and liberal professions. It should be noted that on Page 88, footnote 1, the author speaks of additional field work he has done in the state of Bahia, in particular, reference to a series of anthropometric studies he made in 1944 and 1947. This would indicate that the author's knowledge of the area is much broader than the 1951 date in the heading would indicate./

Field date: Feb. 1951-Oct. 1951
Analysts: Sigrid Khera, marker
John Beierle, checker

Evaluation: Physical Anthropologist, Sociologist-5
Processed in 1970